"THE LOUISIANIAN."

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ALL DAY LONG.

ALL day long the winds have whispered,
As they passed my open door,
Of each voice, to whose sweet music
I shall listen nevermore:
And they tell of white hands folded,
O'er each still and peaceful breast,
And of blue eyes closed from sorrow,
In the starless calm of rest.

All day long the rain has pattered
In a dreamy monotone,
On the roof, and whispered to me
Of a brightness that has flown;
And my heart has echoed sadly
To the patter of the rain,
While I thought of those beloved ones
I shall never meet again.

All day long my heart has murmured
O'er and o'er each tender name;
When our loved ones join the angels,
Tell me, are they called the same?
Whisper winds, and rain drop softly
From the gray, forbidding skies,
I am thinking of our loved ones,
On the hills of Paradise.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

JOHN ECCLESTON'S THANKSGIVING.

[FROM HARPERS MONTHLY.]

There was a brilliant smile on his face, and a light jocose tone to his voice to fit these words; but in his eses there was a watchful anxiety all the time. And her whole manner was just as airy and sportive as she replied:

"I'd thank you not to abuse my preference, Sir. Mr. John Eccleston, after three years of seediness, is more to my taste than those prosy Englishmen at Lady Russell's and all those witty Ap-Glydons put together. Then I've worn out parties. I've got beyond them, you see," nodding at him archly, and with an indescribable air of *espeiglerie.*

He laughed. "At the age of twenty-five, Madam, you prepare yourself to renounce the vanities of the world. Where are the mob caps? Where—" But he got no further. All their airy talk came to an end as the little maid, Kitty, thrust herself excitedly into the room.

"Shure, Marm, it's the pipes has bust agin, and the water is a-runnin' all over the floor. I tould the man how it would be whin he put thim chape fixins in, but he wouldn't heed me, bad luck to him!"

The color rushed into Mrs. Eccleston's delicate cheek, and her first thought was, "I wish it had happened before John came home." But John was already laughing gayly over it; and laughing, followed Kitty into the tiny kitchen, where he set himself to the task of remedying the mischief till better help could be summoned. He whistled and hummed in gay good-humor over his work, now and then making odd little jests, or with some quiet fun calling out the quaint oddity of their odd little maid, until Mrs. Alice herself could not help but laugh in real merriment. And no sooner was this matter of mending over than Kitty found a dozen other things awry—those perplexing leaks and cracks and breakages which are forever occurring in a household. And to their repairing this "young prince" set himself as easily as if all his life he had been accustomed to their doing and undoing. And Alice, overlooking, laughed lightly over his blunders, or applauded his success. You would have presumed them at once to be without a shadow of care upon their lives; but the presumption would never have been more incorrect.

Instead, the shadow of more than care perpetually hung over them. Much as

THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME, 1. NEW ORLEANS LA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 29th., 1871. NUMBER 13.

John Eccleston loved his wife, and much as she loved him, there was a fatal want of understanding between them. Married five years ago in Paris, where they had met for the first time in the same year of their marriage, they had lived for two years a charmed life of continental travel. At the end of the two years John Eccleston, as honorable and open as the day, found himself, by the villainy of others, at the end of what he imagined perhaps an endless fortune. Instead of turning his great talent—yes, let us frankly say, genius to the use for which it was destined—instead of going to work as an artist, and painting pictures for his daily bread, by some curious want of self-knowledge he looked upon himself as wholly unfit and unworthy for the work, and with this underrating, he set his face against all the great company of painters to which he rightfully belonged, and coming back to his native land, cast about him for other work.

His father had lived abroad so many years that the son found he was a stranger in his native land, with no near or far ties of blood to take up the dropped links. His wife's family was in the same isolated condition. What associations, then, were there to bring him—this fastidious, cultivated gentleman—fitting employment? Not one. So it happened that out of his pride and his humility he came down to the place of book-keeper in the small house of Warde and Slido, importers of china. It was a hard coming down for both of them; but harder for John, who was full of all kinds of chivalric ideas about woman, and who had all his life been able to carry them out until now.

Perhaps, if they had loved each other a little less romantically, they might have accepted their new condition with much more ease and contentment; but they were moulded in a delicate sensitive fashion, with a good many of the rose-tints in their soul as well as their clay-coloring, so it was impossible for them to do otherwise than they did. Thus it happened that they made each other miserable in many ways by little concealments and subterfuges of affection. John, who hated poverty honestly and heartily, and all its long train of petty annoyances, made pretense of gay content for Alice's sake; and Alice, with the same tastes, followed his example. Fond of social life, yet isolated completely from it for three years, he made pretense of distaste for it because he fancied that it was distasteful to his wife in their altered way of living; and so it came about that the two or three men whom he had met at artists' studios—men like Clarke Steyner, who would have been glad to have visited him, were never invited to do so. And Alice, wishing all the time that John was not so morbidly sensitive on their poverty, refrained from saying a word indicative of any desire for him to bring home a friend. Thus they played at cross purposes, each making pretense of a state of feeling that was unreal out of this mistaken view of the other.

III

Clarke Steyner sat for a long time, forgetting his bachelor's tea, after Eccleston had gone, looking at the sketch upon the table. And sitting there, Valsi himself came in. Steyner, telling him of his call, handed him the paper.

"You don't mean that young Eccleston did this?"

"I do."

"Then what in Heaven's name does he burrow down there in that counting-room for?"

"Just what I'd like to know," returned Steyner, animatedly.

Valsi mused a while longer over the little sketch, sitting with his chin dropped into his hand. By-and-by, in a musing tone:

"Why don't Warde and Slido send him to Europe for the firm? Then some of you might give him a commission. I'd like to see what he'd make of the Christo della Moneta."

Steyner lifted his head with a sudden, quick movement, but said nothing: but he evidently got a new thought which fitted an old one. He brooded over it with his tea. He smoked it in his after supper pipe. He slept and dreamed upon it. The next morning, meeting young Slido at the bank, was it accident that set him talking of Eccleston to him? It was careful talk, not too interested; but through it he discovered what he wanted to know—that John Eccleston was invaluable as a reliable clerk, but that Warde and Slido could not afford to send another man to Europe, Warde himself being already there.

"He'd make an excellent buyer; for he has, besides an artist taste, a knowlede of the wants of the people. I wish we could afford to send him: but we are a new house, you know, and our capital isn't large," communicated Slido.

Steyner went home with a "bee in his bonnet." "Tom will do it," he said to himself, "on my suggestion, and I'll take the responsibility. It's the very thing."

Tom was his brother-in-law—an extensive importer of china, so it is easy to see where the bee buzzed.

He was right. His brother-in-law was in need of a good buyer, and had such ample confidence in Clarke that he caught gladly at the suggestion. Steyner went home triumphant, dropping a note on his way to John Eccleston—just a simple request that he would call as he went up from the office that night.

That night was the night before Thanksgiving. Every night for a week John had walked through the gay and busy crowds, noting the holiday merriment and preparations with a fierce ache at his heart. Once, so little while ago, he could have spread a brilliant feast, and welcomed a host of brilliant friends. Once he could have ransacked the splendid shops for his Alice's birthday; and now he was plodding home with-out a token, a tired and shabby man. He had turned the corner, and was right upon the bright bay-window before he thought of his engagement.

A soft light shone from the window, and with-in there was a glint of gilding, and the glow and warmth of many pictures, and in the midst of all he saw Clarke Steyner sitting, gazing idly into the fire, full of careless, happy ease. What a contrast it offered to the dim little rooms and to the dreary state he daily kept! And entering, he could not quite conceal beneath that debonair manner the bitter pain he felt.

Steyner, like all persons of delicate sensibilities, found it difficult to approach this matter, where he himself was the apparent conferrer of a favor. So he put it off by a gracious little bustle of hospitality. He touched a bell, and there appeared such wine as Eccleston had not tasted since those "long Italian days." And sipping slowly that delicate, airy sparkle, he was led on into that region of enchantment where Art alone reigns by the skillful suggestions of his host. Either the delicate influence of the wine, or the magnetism of his companion, or it may be both together, carried him so far away from the present ills and narrowness of his lot that he gave himself up fully to the charm, and stood revealed to Steyner at his full measurement of manly breadth and culture. How rich that hour was! With what gentle, gracious gayety he talked of some things; with what tender reverence of others, and accompanied always with an appreciation as rare as it was genial and delighted. But the hour passed; a neighboring clock struck, and recalled the present. The old pain returned, and its shadow stole into his face. The wine had lost its flavor, the fire no longer sent out warmth and radiance; there was the chill of a cold reality about every thing. What right had he to be sitting here sunning himself in an atmosphere of ease and indulgence? What right, while in the little lonely house his Alice waited for him? He rose with a sigh that was half a shudder; and it was then that Steyner began to speak. Just a few words, but of what import!—a few words modestly spoken, deprecating all generosity, as one might ask instead of giving.

A great red flush rose to Eccleston's cheek. Steyner, seeing it, mistook the cause. He had been abrupt and patronizing in his offer, perhaps, was his instantaneous thought. As if Clarke Steyner, the gentlest soul alive, could have been abrupt or patronizing!

"I beg your pardon," he began, "If I have seemed—"

And then Eccleston found his tongue. "You have seemed nothing but what is most delicate and kind," he interrupted.

The flush died away, and almost a pallor succeeded as in a few brief words he gave his acceptance and thanks. The words were so simple they might have sounded cold but for the warmth of his eyes, the intensity of his tone; and the clasp of his hand,as he said "Goodnight," had in it so much meaning that Clarke Steyner in a moment recognized a great deal—not all—of the sad, sore struggle of these years of deprivation.

IV.

The little table was set in the little room, a fire burned in the grate, and the one picture—the lovely Violante—smiled down from the wall in the evening light as Eccleston entered. Alice, sitting in abstraction over a book, glanced up with a quick smile, but the smile chased a shadow.

"How bright you look, John! Have you been to see Mr. Steyner?" she asked.

"Yes, I have been to see Mr. Steyner Alice."

There was something in his voice which Alice could not understand; something in his eyes, too—a soft sparkle she could understand as little. She was glad for him to have such pleasure with Mr. Steyner; but there came to her, as there will to the most generous sometimes, a little pang of loneliness at the contrast of this pleasure. She had been so specially lonely on this night before Thanksgiving. The tears were in her eyes a moment ago at the thought of other days, and the obscure uncertainty of the present. She had asked for sympathy and consolation; for somebody to comprehend her mood, to say some tenderer word than usual, to look some sweeter look. But she was very glad that John had had his pleasure, and yet—and yet there lurked that slender thread of pain. He sat down at table, keeping still that soft sparkle of enjoyment, quite oblivious of the extra pains Alice bad taken—of the perfumed chocolate that steamed fragrant in the cups, of the pretty attire that set off her loveliness. How strange it was! Had he forget this night, the eve of her birthday? She tried to meet his mood as usual. She tried to put out of sight all her "cross and passion," and be as bright as he; but as she met his eyes, and saw only the gleam of airy mirthfulness, and listened to his almost exaggerated jesting, a shiver ran over her.

"What is it, Ally?" he asked. Has this dreadful little house, with its thousand-and-one cracks and crannies, given you the ague?"

It was not so much the words as the light, jocose tone that jarred with the words; and to-gether it provod the drop too much. She tried to answer him, but instead burst into a flood of tears.

"Ally, Ally, what have I done?"

He started from his seat, and going to her side, bent over her with such fond concern that in her uncontrolled state she sobbed out some words that could not fail to enlighten him of her feeling.

"I have been a great blunderer, Alice, but I meant it all for the best."

And then he took her in his arms, and hiding her tearful eyes against his breast, he told her the good news that had brought such unusual gladness to his face, and such buoyancy to his manner on this night.

"And we will go back again to all the dear old scenes, John; and you will have your right place among men again, which is best of any thing. Oh, John, what a Thanksgiving this will be to us after all!"

And the tears flowed afresh, but they were no longer tears of bitterness. And presently, when they had looked at this new happiness on every side, they began to talk of Steyner, and John wondered and questioned out of the simplicity of his nature the meaning of his election. But Alice was clearer sighted.

"You dear, modest old John!" she cried, "how could any man of discernment know you as Mr. Steyner has without knowing you were worth something? And, John—"

She paused, looking up at him wistfully and shyly.

"Well, what is it?"

"I—I think we might—perhaps ask Mr. Steyner here for to-morrow."

"Alice!"

"Not if you don't wish it, dear John; but I thought you—that he might like it."

"*I should* like it, Alice; but you—"

"I should like it very much, John; and and I am so glad that you do. I was afraid you might not, living as we do; for you never have brought him home with you, you know."

"Yes, I know; but, Alice, do you know that I have not because I thought it would be distasteful to you in our way of living."

They regarded each other a moment in eloquent silence. It was Alice who broke it, and her voice faltered as she spoke.

"Oh, John, how we have misunderstood each other all these years, and I—"

He bowed his cheek to her head, and held her a little closer as he interrupted:

"But we have loved each other, my darling, let us always remember that."

There ensued a longer silence, and then John said brightly, in his old debonair manner: "So we are to bid Mr. Steyner here for to morrow, are we?"

And Alice answered as brightly: "If you are not afraid he will miss his accustomed crystal and Sevres dinner-service, Mr. Eccleston?"

"I am not afraid of his missing anything if he dines with Mr.Eccleston," he answered, with tender gayety.

And so that very night Clarke Steyner was bidden to John Eccleston's Thanksgiving. I think he had no less than four invitations to great houses, where there was brilliant company, and where the least was served on crystal and Sevres; but he never hesitated a moment when, John coming in upon him unexpectedly, said simply: "I want you to dine with us to-morrow if you can, Mr. Steyner."

"My dear fellow," he answered, quickly and cordially, "nothing would give me more pleasure."

And sitting at Mrs. Eccleston's right hand the next day, I am very sure that he did not miss the crystal and Sevres dinner-service. And sitting there too, he comprehended more of John Eccleston's life than he had ever done before. Of course they talked of Art; neither Clarke Steyner nor John Eccleston could be long in any company where there was any sympathy or taste that way without drifting into it; and so, of course, the Violante was discussed. Mr. Steyner was delighted with it, and even satisfied Mrs. Alice with his praises. He had not meant to proffer his request quite yet, but he was led into it involuntarily by this talk.

"I have been thinking," he said, slowly and thoughtfully, looking all the time at the Violante, "if you would make me another copy of that fancy head, when you are in Dresden—I know that no copy but yours will satisfy me now."

Alice's eyes literally glowed with the intensity of her delight; but her husband—"that dear, modest old John"—as she called him, murmured out something about Mr. Steyner's overrating his ability; and then Mr. Steyner loosed his tongue utterly, and told him of Valsi's praise.

Again Clarke Steyner saw that great red flush mount to John Eccleston's brow; and for a moment, as once before, John could find no words to speak, and when he did it was in his gay and pleasant fashion; but it touched Steney more than any gravity. And over their cigars a little later, it was decided that the copy should be made. And a little later still, when the guest had gone and the husband and wife sat alone together, she said in a low voice.

"John, I think this is the happiest birthday, and the happiest Thanksgiving of my life."

He put his hand caressingly on her head:

"My love, I know it is my happiest Thanksgiving." There was a little upward look which dwelt a moment on the Violante, then lifted thoughtfully beyond; far beyond into no earthly space that look went.

It was John Eccleston's Thanksgiving.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FIRST SESSION
OF THE
SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

First Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
January 2, 1871.

The House was called to order at 12 M., by William Vigers, Cheif Clerk, who proceeded to call the roll as returned by the Secretary of State, and the following members responded to their names:

Messrs. Abel, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Burch, Butler, Carr, Carter, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Douglass, Durio, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, LaSaliniere, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarthy, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacker, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureaud, Ullman, Wand, Washington of Assumption, Washington of Concordia, Wheyland, Williams, Yorke, Young—88.

Quorum present.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Daily.

Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, moved that Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, be elected Speaker protem.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, offered the following substitute: "That the House proceed to a permanent organization," and called for the previous question, which was ordered, and the substitute adopted.

Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which prevailed by a rising vote of yeas 56, nays 26.

Nominations for Speaker being in order.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, nominated Mr. Mortimer Carr, of De Soto.

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, nominated Mr. J. Henry Burch, of East Baton Rouge.

Mr. Quinn, of Orleans, nominated Mr. Isaac Ullman, of Orleans.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved that the nominations be closed.

Carried.

The roll was called with the following result:

The following members voted for Mr. Carr:

Abel, Adolphe, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Butler, Carter, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Douglass, Durio, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kenner, Kinsella, LaSaliniere, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureaud, Verrett, Wand, Washington (Assumption), Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—85.

The following members voted for J. H. Burch:

Antoine, Barrett, Crawford, W. Harper, Kearson, Ullman, Washington, of Concordia—7.

The following members voted for Isaac Ullman:

Burch, Quinn—2.

The following members voted for H. Lott:

Mr. Carr—1

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, moved that a committee of four be appointed by the Clerk to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair.

Carried.

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Hempstead of Iberville, Kenner, of Orleans, Davis, of Orleans, and Davidson, of Livingston.

Mr. Carr then delivered the following remarks:

Gentlemen of the House of Represen-

tatives: Language seems inadequate to express the thanks and gratitude I feel for the distinguished honor of being selected to preside over this remarkable body. This mark of distinction, I attribute more to your personal esteem and good will than to any merits I may possess as a presiding officer.

Gentlemen, much important business should and will be transacted at this session of the Legislature; many matters calculated to create excitement, arouse passion, and lead to angry debate, may be expected to be brought before you.

Let me urge upon you, the necessity of lending the Chair all necessary assistance for the maintenance of order and a strict adherence to the rules, and to evince towards each other, that kind and brotherly feeling so conducive to harmonious and successful action in bringing about results for the public benefit. Let us all feel that we have an important mission to fulfil, and that upon our actions here will depend, in a great measure, the future welfare and prosperity of our State. Let us apply ourselves to our duties with earnestness and patriotism, and a great victory will crown our efforts.

Let us guard well the liberties of the people which have been confided to us, and vie with each other in doing the most for their good.

Again thanking you for the flattering mark of your esteem which has called me to this position, and pledging myself to an earnest and patriotic desire to discharge my duties with impartiality toward all, I shall now proceed with the regular order of business.

The members were then sworn in by the Speaker elect.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, moved that the House proceed to the election of a Chief Clerk.

Carried.

Mr. Dewees, of DeSoto, moved that Mr Vigers be elected Chief Clerk by acclamation.

Carried.

Mr. Vigers was then declared elected by acclamation and sworn in by the Speaker as Chief Clerk.

The following message was received from the Senate:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed by the Senate to inform your honorable body that it is now organized, and has appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House, and wait upon the Governor to inform him that the General Assembly is organized, and ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

Committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Ingraham and Blackman.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary.

The Speaker ordered the Clerk to inform the Senate, that the House had organized and appointed Messrs. E. W. Dewees, of De Soto; Anthony Overton, of Ouachita; Norbert A. Dumbias, of Orleans, as a committee of three, to act in conjunction with the Senate Committee, to wait upon his Excellency, the Governor, to inform him that the General Assembly was permanently organized for the transaction of business.

The committee having returned, stated through its chairman, that the Governor would communicate with the House in a few moments.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to revise the rules of the House, and that the Speaker be the chairman of said committee.

Carried.

The following members were appointed: Messrs. P. Jones Yorke, of Carroll; H. Mahoney, of Plaquemines; F. Otto, of Orleans; Ernest Broussard, of Iberia; and Bush W. Baker, of Franklin.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary of the Governor was announced with several messnge from his Excellency.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved to dispense with the reading of the messages, and that they be printed and laid upon the desks of the members, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at one o'clock P. M.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, the House was adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Second Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, January 3, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names:

Carr, Abel, Adolphe, Antoine, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Chachere, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gadnis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, La Salinière, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Mathews, McCarthy, McFarland, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stinton, Tatman, Tounoir, Tureand, Ullman, Verrett, Wand, Washington of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Wheyland, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—81.

Quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Merritt.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal.

Carried.

The journal was then approved.

The following members presented themselves and were sworn in:

Alphonse Stinson, Theodore Chachere, E. F. Buckingham, Henderson Williams, G. H. Ellis, J. S. Killen.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, as chairman of the Committee on Rules, submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, Jan. 3, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—Your committee on the revision of the rules of order, beg leave to submit the rules of last House, with a few alterations and amendments, which are herewith presented for your consideration.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully,

P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
H. MAHONEY,
F. OTTO,
E. J. BROUSSARD.

First amendment, in rule nineteen, after the word "speaker," strike out the words "or any member."

Adopted.

Second amendment, in rule twenty-three, line thirteen, strike out the word "discussion," and insert the word "decision."

Adopted.

Third amendment, in rule thirty-two, first line, insert after the word "order," the word "or," and strike out the words "or vote."

Adopted.

Fourth amendment, in rule thirty-eight, line two, after the word "order," insert the words "except when the main question has been ordered."

Adopted.

Fifth amendment, in rule forty-four, second line, strike all out after the word "information," and insert "when, unless, otherwise ordered, it shall be placed upon the calendar for its second reading."

Adopted.

Six amendment, in rule fifty-three, line two, strike out the words "first read throughout by the clerk, and then again."

Adopted.

Seventh amendment, in rule fifty-seven, first line, strike out the words, "motion or proposition," and insert the words, "bill or joint resolution." Also, in the second line, strike out the words "made or."

Adopted.

Eighth amendment, in rule sixty-five line two, strike out the words "one reading clerk," and insert "one assistant minute clerk." Also, in line eight, strike out the word "chaplain." Also, the words "minute clerk."

Adopted.

Also, in the ninth line, strike out the words, "the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms."

Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, moved to reject the amendment.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to lay the motion to reject on the table.

Carried by a rising vote of yeas 60, nays 23.

The amendment was then adopted.

Ninth amendment, in rule seventy-two, line three, strike out the word "members," and insert the word "Speaker."

Also, in four, strike out the word "require" and insert the word "direct."

Adopted.

Tenth amendment, in rule seventy-three, line two, insert after the word "House," the words "and his books shall be open for the inspection of the Committee on Contingent Expenses at all times."

Adopted.

The following additional rules were submitted:

78. Admission to the floor of the House shall extend only to officers of the State and general government and ex-Governors of the State.

Rule 79. All stationery, etc., shall be furnished by the Contingent Expenses Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, offered the following additional rule, which, on motion of Mr. Wheyland, of Sabine, was tabled:

Resolved, That a standing committee of three members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, to be known as the "Committee on Disbursements and Accounts," who shall have charge of all expenses incurred by the House, and perform such duties as have heretofore been performed by the warrant clerks of the House, as required of said officer by law, and the said committee shall at each session make its final report to this House for approval; and further, be allowed a clerk at a compensation of eight dollars per diem while actually employed by said committee, and the said clerk shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, to be approved by the committee and filed with the Secretary of State, for the faithful performance of his duties.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, offered the following additional rule, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be added to the standing committees of the House, to be entitled the Committee of Public and Private Land Claims.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, moved the adoption of the rules as a whole, and called for the previous question.

Upon which motion Messrs. Antoine, of Orleans, and Tureand, of St. James, demanded the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas: Abel Adolphe Barker Barrow Belot Bentley Brown Broussard Bryan Buckingham Butler Carter Chachere Crawford Darby Darinsgburg Davidson Davis Demas Dewees Douglass Ellis Faulkner Gaddis Gardner Garstkamp P. Harper W. Harper Hempstead Huston Hyams LaSaliniere Llambias H. Lott J. Lott Lynch Matthews McCarty McFarland, Morphy Morris Nelson Ong Oplatek Otto Pond Quinn Ringgold Sartain Schumacher Souer Stamps Stanton Stinson Tatman Thompson Tounoir Verrett Washington of Assumption, Washington of Concordia, Waters Wheyland H. Williams Yorke Young—84.

Nays: Antoine Barrett Blunt Buchanan Fontelieu Johnson Kearson Kenner Killen Kinsella Laurent Mahoney Overton Tureaud E. Williams Wilson Worrall—17.

The main question was ordered on the adoption of the rules, and they were adopted as a whole.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved to reconsider the vote by which the rules were adopted.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

The Speaker announced the following standing committee.

On Elections and Qualifications—Charles L. Abel, of Bossier; Harry Lott, of Rapides; Thomas G. Davidson, of Livingston; Harry Mahoney, of Plaquemines; George L. Smith, of Caddo; Charles W. Ringgold, of Orleans; C. Q. Butler, of Bienville.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved that 300 copies of the rules be printed.

Carried.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved that the House do now proceed to draw for seats.

Carried.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved that three tellers be appointed by the Speaker.

Carried.

The Speaker then appointed Messrs. Yorke, of Carroll; Morris, of Ascension, and Broussard, of Iberia, as tellers.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved that Mr. Thomas G. Davidson, of Livingston, be allowed to select his seat first, he being the oldest member, which was unanimously agreed to.

After the drawing for seats was through with, Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, moved that the House proceed to elect its remaining officers.

Carried.

Nominations for Sergeant-at-Arms being in order—

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, nominated Mr. W. W. Johnson.

Mr. Abel, of Bossier, nominated Mr. Daniel George.

(Concluded in our next.)

OUR FASHION COLUMN.

Walking-Dress, with skirt just touching the ground, made of two shades of brown faille silk. The skirt, made of the lightest shade, is trimmed with a deep flounce, cut lower in front, and put on with a piped band, and scalloped heading. The upper-skirt forms a small, puffed pannier, trimmed with a flounce, and ornamented on each side with rossettes; plain, high bodice, with coat-sleeves of the light silk; the cuffs, waistband, and basque, are of the darkest shade. Bonnet of brown velvet, trimmed with flowers, and *gros grain* ribbon of the lightest shade of brown.

Winter Sacque of Gray Cloth.—The edge of the sacque, the front pockets, and sleeves, are all trimmed with black velvet, edged on either side by a narrow edge of white cloth, stitched on by a sewing-machine. The sacque is open at the sides, and the back is trimmed with a rich tassel-fringe. The collar, which is round and large at the back, is cut in points at the front.

At this season of the year there is but little new to chronicle in the way of dress. For delicate persons, who fear the exposure of low necks and short sleeves, white cashmeres, alpacas, and mohairs, are very popular; these are trimmed with flounces of the same material, bound with cherry, light-green, blue, or mauve silk, or else have pointed ruffles of colored silk. For quite young people, the dresses are made to touch the floor two or three inches about the length of the present fashion for walking-dresses; for older ladies, they are made half a yard longer than the ordinary dress.

The Long Walking-Dress is still worn, notwithstanding its untidiness; superior gracefulness has made it popular. With this style of costume the long-discarded shawl can be worn, if the pannier is not large.

Lace is most profusely employed on all kinds of elegant costumes, especially evening-dresses, but it should never be used on common materials, or for morning-dresses.

A walking-suit of gray serge, trimmed with plaid serge or poplin. It is to be made with two skirts. The lower one, or petticoat, has a bias fold of the plaid on the edge of the skirt, with a quilling of the same material as the dress above it. Nine inches above, on the same skirt, is a second fold, headed by a quilling; then comes the upper-skirt, which is cut with a very short apron-front, to the side-seams of which are placed the side-gores of the upper-skirt: one full breadth is added at the back, and the whole is trimmed to match.

SHORT CARRIAGE-DRESS OF GREEN SILK.

The skirt is trimmed with five narrow, scant ruffles, above the upper one of which is two full ruffles, which stand up, and one which turns down. The tunic, which opens in front, and reaches the top of the trimming of the under-skirt, at the back and sides, is trimmed with a rich tassel-fringe and gimp. Large bows, with the ends trimmed with fringe, are placed on the hips. The body, which is cut in one with the tunic, is confined at the waist with a belt, with a bow at the back, and is trimmed down the front with gimp and tassel-fringe.

Long Carriage-Dress of Wine-Colored Poplin.—The skirt is looped up slightly in front with black bows without ends, over a black silk flounce. The side of the skirt is trimmed with six short but deep flounces, which are put on in full hilts plaits; a plain court train falls at the back. The body, which is round and plain, is finished at the back with a deep, round basque, which is laid in full hilt plaits. Black velvet gipsy bonnet, with plume.

Walking-Dress of Dark Green Silk.—The skirt of which is trimmed with seven narrow ruffles. Blue velvet basque, cut part way up the skirt at the back, and trimmed with chinchilla fur; neck and sleeves to correspond. Black velvet bonnet, with pink feathers.

Walking-Dress of Chestnut-Colored Satinet.—The lower skirt has one deep flounce, scalloped at the bottom, and headed by a box-plaiting of the material. The upper-skirt falls straight at the back, is cut shorter and square in front, and is finished by a bias band of black silk, edged on either side by a narrow black silk plaited ruffle. Plain, round waist, loose basque, cut with a good deal of spring at the back, to make it fall well over the large "tournure." Coat-sleeves trimmed like the basque, to match the upper-skirt; rolling-collar, with silk facings. Black velvet hat, with chestnut-colored plumes.

Carriage or Walking-Dress of Alternate Flounces of Black Silk and Light Leather-Colored Silk.—These flounces are deep and plain. Basque of black velvet, open on the sides, and at the back, and trimmed with wide black lace. Coat-sleeves. Bonnet of leather-colored velvet, trimmed with autum-leaves, and black China *crepe* scarf, which ties in front.

Out of Door Dress of Crimson Velvet, for a Child.—The skirt is trimmed with a box-plaited flounce, through which a band of darker-colored velvet is run. The upper-skirt and capes are plain, and trimmed with a band of darker-colored velvet. Hat of the darker-shade of velvet, trimmed with feathers.

In-Door Dress of Violet Cashmere, with long train under-skirt; upper-skirt, forming tabs of different lengths, trimmed with fluted flouncing and bands of satin. High bodice, with long, banging sleeves, trimmed to match; waistband fastened with a double bow of black velvet. Coiffure cap of *point d'Angleterre*, ornamented with velvet ribbon.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Bonnets are much more popular than hats, even for young girls, the styles are so coquettish and becoming. Bows at the back of bonnets are very fashionable. They are made of velvet, trimmed with fringe of China *crepe*, also trimmed with fringe and of ribbon, but always of the sort called *gros grain*.

The "Maintainon" Bonnet is extremely coquettish, and yet can be worn with a walking costume. It is made of black velvet, and worn low on the forehead; it is turned up at the back over the chignon. A bow is placed under the portion that is turned up, and the top of the bonnet is a tasteful ornament of feathers mixed with lace.

For Full-Dress Toilets, such as are worn at weddings and ceremonious calls, the white bonnet, which was considered essential, is now completely abandoned, and bonnets to match the dress are adopted in the highest circles. If even the toilet is a dark one, the bonnet matches it, but is rendered more dressy by trimming it with *point d'Angleterre*, or *binch*, and adding feathers of a light hue.

Felt is decidedly the fashionable material for hats, and the *Liqueur* is the favorite shape. The crown is encircled with a *torsade* partly of velvet and partly of *gros grain*, the brim is lined with black velvet, and turned up at the sides; the feather is often a bird of paradise. When ostrich plumes are used, two very full ones are fastend in front with a large bow, and are crossed at the back on the top of the chignon. This looks well, especially in gray, or on an almond-colored felt hat. Terry velvet is extensively used for trimming felt hats.

Green-Velvet Bonnet.—The shape of this bonnet is high in front; it is covered with dark-green velvet, and piped with satin of a ligter shade. The curtain at the top of the chignon is edged with fringe. At the top there is a quilling of velvet, lined with satin. A green feather decorates the left side, and small tea-roses, with satin bow, the inside.

Black Velvet Bonnet.—This bonnet is ornamented with a tea-rose bud and leaves; a garland of curled black feathers decorates the edge, and a lace veil falls at the back. The strings are black *gros grain*.

WHITE vs. BLACK.

Boston, Mass., has two base ball clubs both Resolute by name, one of them white, the other colored. As it was inconvenient to have two clubs of the same name in one city, it was resolved by each club that they should play a match for the name, the victors to become the Resolutes, while the vanquished must look for some other title. The game was played on the 29th ult., on the Union Grounds, Boston, Mass., and resulted in a victory for the sons of Ham, who "fought nobly" for their cherished title, out-playing their fair-faced friends at every point of the game, especially in the field. The following is the score:—

Colored.	O.	R.	White.	O.	R.
Gregory, p	3	4	Clark, r f	3	4
Banfield, s s	3	4	McCann, 2d b	1	1
Churchill 2d b	3	3	Cuddy, c	5	0
Cruckendle, c f	3	3	Prime, c f	4	1
Shepard, l f	3	3	Mason, 1st b	4	1
Humphry 1st b	2	2	Foley, l f	5	1
W. Taylor, c	4	1	Dever, s s	2	3
Molineaux, 3d b	2	3	Malone, 3rd b	3	2
J. Taylor, r f	4	2	McLaughlin p	3	2
Total		25	Total		15

Innings.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Colored	1	6	1	0	0	5	3	7	2	25
White	2	2	5	3	1	1	0	1	0	15

Umpire—Mr. Thompkins, of the King Philip Club. Time of game—2 hours and 25 minutes.

N. Y. Tribune.

Notice To Delinquent Tax-Payers

All delinquent tax-payers for the years 18.60 to 1869 inclusive, are hereby notified to come forward and settle immediately at my office the same, in order to avoid further cost.

Parties desiring to ascertain the amount of their taxes, are requested to call at my office where all informations will be promptly given.

C. S. SAUVINET,
Civil Sheriff, Parish Orleans.
Jan. 15th, 1 mo.

Lower Coast—Twice a Week.

Leaves New Orleans every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 10 o'clock A. M.

For RICELAND, POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, and all way landings on the Lower Coast

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V. J. WOOD, 33 Peter St.

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THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph.

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad,

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows;

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

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The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northen Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.
Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent;
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.
W. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

"THE LOUISIANIAN."

SUNDAY JANUARY 29, 1871.

☞ THE LOUISIANIAN is published every Thursday and Sunday at 114, Carondelet street.

WM. G. BROWN, *Editor.*

☞ Terms: One, year.....$5 00
☞ Single copy..... 5 c

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed, "Editor of the Louisianian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

We commence to-day the publication of the Journal of the House of Representatives, voted to us on Thursday last by that Body. We have to tender our most cordial acknowledgments to those gentlemen who selected "THE LOUISIANIAN" as one of the journals which in their discretion deserves this official recognition and support. It is of vast importance to us, grappling with the sisyphine difficulties which environ the early financial path of a newspaper, to receive such aid as will enable to us at all events to "pay our way." This much accomplished we will be rid of this harassing element of the editorial atmosphere, and be able to "breathe freely."

☞ The "Protection Levee, and Drainage Bill"—now before the General Assembly should not be passed in its present form. The Treasury, of the City of New Orleans is now compelled to pay annually over three million dollars of interest upon the various bonds issued by the city. The Bill ought to be amended by appropriating at least a million dollars of States Bonds for the building of a Levee to protect the city of New Orleans from overflow by the waters of Lake Ponchartrain, the city is justly entitled to an appropriation for Levee purposes, having for years been taxed to build Levees of the State—and never having received a dollar of said Levee Tax to build its own Levee's,

"Good friends assist us."

The General Assembly having passed the apportionment Bill, will now rapidly consider the numerous bills on the calendar of both Houses. We admonish our friends to be wide-awake, keep copies of all the Bills upon which a vote is taken, also write down all amendments, and when a bill is ordered to be engrossed, have it read after engrossment, and see to it that nothing is added, or omitted. Manipulation of Legislation is the occupation of a certain class of Lobyists. If our admonition is heeded, they will have to exclaim with the Moor, Othello's "occupation 's gone."

The *Picayune* is awfully excited over "mixed schools. Yesterday's paper has no less than four little articles on the subject, here, there and everywhere in its columns. He dolefully mentions that at the meeting of the Committee on Education, Friday evening, "the question of the mixture of the races was not broached Of course it wasn't. What's the use of this, or any other Committee discussing a matter that no just action of theirs can affect? It is well known that the fundamental principle of our common school system, that of making no artificial distinction between pupils has the sanction and authority of the Constitution of the State; and the Legislature itself is bound to that principle, as long as it is in the Constitution.

The present School Law is to a very great extent defective: it is cumbrous and unwieldy, and there are too many ways in which persons not in sympathy with the spirit and intentions of the Law may create embarrassments and obstructions, to the great injury of public education.

As soon as we can procure a copy of the proposed amendments we will turn attention to the matter.

Somewhat of an excitement was created in the House on Friday morning at the opening of the session. It was discovered that the journal had been tampered with by some parties who desired a certain bill be refered to a committee in the interest of the Speaker. The House by a very decided vote "elected" a committee to investigate the matter. We shall be able to give in our next an account of the "finale" of this question. In the mean timie we advise our friends to be on their guard.

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of a complimentary, to a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert at Lyceum Hall on February 13, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church on Camp Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A very important communication relative to articles in the "Louisiana State Register" of the 28th inst concerning Representative Burch, will appear in our next issue.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

☞ Straight University, corner Esplanade and Derbigny streets. Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D., Preacher to the University. Sabbath services, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School, at 3 o'clock P. M. "Whosoever will let him come and take the water of life freely."

LOUISIANA CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

This Conference of Ministers and Churches, organized in 1870, will hold its Second Annual Meeting, in this city, at Straight University, corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets, commencing Thursday evening, February 3d, 1871, at 6 o'clock.

Opening sermon by Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson, Newark, New Jersey.

The conference will continue three days. Subjects of vital interest to our churches will be considered. Each church is entitled to be represented by its Pastor and one delegate.

Provision will be made for the entertainment of the members of the conference, by calling at the University.

Pray for a blessing upon the conference, and come expecting it.

S. W. ROGERS,
Scribe.

New Orleans, La., January 18, 1871.

DAMAGE SUIT BY THE CIVIL SHERIFF.—C. S. Sauvinet, Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, has entered suit in the Eighth District Court, claiming damages of the proprietors of the "Bank" drinking saloon No. 6 Royal street, in the amount of $10,000 and a forfeiture of license, on the ground that they refused to furnish him with refreshments because he is a colored person, and ordered him for the same reason to leave their establishment.

Petitioner avers that under the constitution and laws of the State he had the right with others, irrespective of class or color, of access to said establishment, and to be supplied with such refreshments as he might call for. He alleges that he has always enjoyed the esteem and friendship of his fellow-citizens; that has several times been chosen to fill offices of great trust, profit and honor, and that at the last general election he was chosen to fill the office of Civil Sheriff, which he now occupies. E. Fileul counsel for petitioner.—*Picayune.*

FINANCIAL RESULT OF REPUBLICAN RULE.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, in speaking of the financial condition of the States of Illinois and Indiana, remarks that "the administration of the State of Illinois, under ten years of Republican rule, has produced the usual satisfactory results. The State debt has been reduced to $4,800,937, and there is in the treasury $3,082,104 for the discharge of outstanding obligations, leaving less than two millions of dollars to be provided for. This is well for our sister prairie State, but the Republicans of Indiana have done better. Our foreign debt is paid, so far as it has been presented for payment, and there is enough money in the Treasury to pay all our creditors."

In years past, when these two noble States were under Democratic control they were both on the very verge of bankruptcy and repudiation, and yet members of that party are constantly harping on the financial mismanagement of the Republican party, and charging it with extravagance and corruption.

"SOMETHING ROTTEN IN THE STATE OF" ALABAMA—Governor Robert B. Lindsay, sent a message to the Alabama Senate and House of Representatives, on Jan 24 in which after congratulating the Legislature "upon the general good order and social tranquillity which prevail throughout the State," he proceeds without gloves to handle the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

ALABAMA & CHATTANOOGA R. R.

On the 24th of December last, a telegram reached me from New York, and signed "J. C. Stanton," informing me, that he was making arrangements to meet the interest due from the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company. This intelligence was gratifying. Reports and rumors, however, soon followed, that the Company had failed to provide for the payment of its interest; which rumors were confirmed by a dispatch received from Henry Clews & Co.

* * *

Alabama had endorsed with a liberal hand the bonds of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company, and as the principals in the contract, it devolved upon them as a solemn duty to save the endorser from the liability as well as the financial disgrace sure to attach to her name by the default of a corporation she had to a great extent entrusted with her credit, and the developement of her material wealth. I still continued to cherish an anxious hope that the interest would be paid but I have hoped in vain, and the interest due on the endorsed bonds of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, as well as that due on the two million bonds of the State loaned that Company, stand to-day under protest in the financial world.

* * *

From information not at all definite, in its character, I surmise that the endorsed bonds of this company amount to between four and five millions—which added to the two million of State bonds, make an aggregate liability of the Senate for at least six millions of dollars, and upwards. The interest on the endorsed bonds is payable by the State in currency, the interest on the two million bonds in gold. Five hundred thousand dollars must therefore be annually provided for by the State to pay this interest, if she recognizes the validity of the debt and assumes its payment. This is the State's liability for one Railroad company alone.

Unexpectedly this embarrassment has befallen the State. Without expectation or warning she is called upon to respond to this heavy indebtedness, and she is not prepared to meet it. Ignorant of the amounts charged against her in the commercial World, without a record of her liabilities in the archives of her own Government, she is suddenly placarded throughout Christendom as a defaulter, a recreant to her fame and faithless to her pledges.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

EXPLOSION OF THE W. R. ARTHUR.

SIXTY LIVES LOST.

Memphis, Jan. 20.—The steamer W. R. Arthur, from New Orleans for Louisville, exploded her boiler 14 miles below here at 1 o'clock this morning. Sixty lives are supposed to be lost, including John Brown, first clerk, J. R. Russell, wife and son, from Jefferson, Texas; both the mates, two porters and the steward, Miss Paxton, of Philadelphia, T. Y. Ulen, wife and child, of Illinois. The wounded have been brought here.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

(To the New Orleans "Commercial Bulletin.")

LONDON, Jan. 25.—All the evening journals confirm the dispatches published by the morning press of the contemplated surrender of Paris. A surrender on the terms suggested by Bismarck is approved here by the press unanimously.

The Committee of Defense have entrusted to Jules Favre, I learn on high authority, to make the best terms he can, but to bring the conflict to a close in any case.

There is a general agreement in official circles that the end is momentarily at hand as far as the defense of Paris is concerned. The Imperialists are active, and the English government is known to favor a restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty under the regency.

Advices are allowed to leave Paris, endorsed by influential residents, approving of this termination of the war.

The *Post* speaks authoritively on the question of surrender, and a foreign office messenger, who has arrived from Versailles, has, it has leaked out, brought the surrender, signed by Favre and Bismarck.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The French Consul discredits the report that Jules Favre has arrived in England.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Jan. 26.—There is a tremendious excitement in this city, at the West End, over the rumored treaty for the capitulation of Paris. Many doubt the truth of the report, and this disbelief is increased by the rumor that Favre is actually on his way to London to attend the conference. It is said he is expected in London at 2-15 P. M., to-day, but this is impossible.

On 'change there is an effervescing excitement. The members are gathered in groups, talking eagerly, and the editions of the papers brought are anxiously scanned. Everything is rising yet, but little is doing, as the members are too excited.

CONGRESS.

Senate—Mr. Blair was seated. He was appointed on the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and the Education and Labor Committees.

The bill for the repeal of the income tax was discussed. The balance of the day was occupied by Messrs. Fenton and Conkling discussing the New York Customhouse.

The contest yesterday for the seat from the Fifth Georgia District attracted much attention. General Young manged the case for Mr. Corker, Democrat, while General Butler championed Mr. Beard (colored,) Radical.

The result—one hundred and forty-eight votes for seating Corker to forty-one adverse—shows that a majority of the candidates from the South, provided they can take the oath, are tolerably sure of seats. General Young was much applauded for his shrewd management of the case.

James F. Randolph, for many years editor of the Brunswick *Fredonian*, is dead, aged eighty years.

Representative Cox, of New York, entertains the Democracy in honor of Mr. Hendricks, who is here, and Senator Blair, to-morrow night at the Arlington House. Governors Seymour and Hoffman, of New York, and Bigler, of Pennsylvania, are coming.

JAMAICA.

AMERICANS SUMPTUOSLY ENTERTAINED—SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS FOR NEW YORK.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, December 25, via Havana January 25.—The Governor entertained sumptously the American Admiral and other Americans.

The people are enthusiastic over the prospect of direct communication with New York.

The traders are scouring the interior for fruits to ship to New York. Fruit that before was valueless and rotting on the trees, now commands high prices everywhere. There are great preparations making for the arrival of the Chanzy.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is stated, upon unofficial but trusworthy authority, that the Germans will insist upon the unconditional surrender of Paris, her forts and defences.

The report published in the Times, of a collision between Bismarck, Napoleon and Eugenie is unfounded.

It is stated that Garibaldi is surrounded near Dijon.

The Daily News says Favre returned from Versailles to Paris on Wednesday.

The bombardment of Paris continues.

It is stated that the Emperor has written to the Empress Augusta that the capitulation of Paris is imminent, and his speedy return to Berlin may be expected.

$5 GOOD WATCHES AT OLD PRICES, $8

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock, for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found,

A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate, jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn neri, correct and serviceable article, large or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

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14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
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10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHINERY.

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1 prize of	7,000	is........	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is........	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is........	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is........	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is........	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is........	2,000
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1 prize of	1,000	are	$25,000
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